British Nationalist

SPECIAL UNEMPLOYMENT ISSUE

12p

FOR RACE AND NATION

# GET BRITAIN BACK TO WORK!

## The Nationalist path to economic recovery

**AS WE ENTER 1986 there is little sign of hope for Britain's huge army of unemployed. The official number of those out of work continues to hover between 3¼ and 3½ million but this includes only those who have resgistered themselves in need of employment at job centres; the true figure of those without jobs is generally known to be over 4 million.**

**How have we reached this appalling situation? Why does the nation once acknowledged to be the 'workshop of the world', and even today endowed with many exceptional advantages over others for achieving high prosperity, have the poorest economic record and the worst employment level of all the major industrial nations? Why has one policy after another, introduced by one government after another, failed to halt the slide?**

**In this special issue of our paper we look for the causes of our country's economic decline — not the superficial causes claimed by the parties of the Old Gang of politics as they jostle for electoral advantage by blaming one another for crises for which they are all equally to blame — but the true causes, which transcend the shallow left/right conflict of the present day and are rooted in the economic and political system under which Britain has lived for the whole of the 20th Century.**

**We Nationalists maintain that Britain will never overcome her present economic and industrial ills except by means of a total revolution in her economic life and institutions, a revolution far more drastic and radical than any change yet suggested by the old parties. But this is not enough. For such a revolution in Britain's economy to be possible and be effective, we also need fundamental changes in our political system. The nation's political leadership, in order to carry through the necessary economic reforms, needs to be truly master of all the economic forces within Britain — rather than economic forces, whether they be trade unions or The City, being the masters of the politicians. We must have government that has the people's consent — about that there is no argument. But we must first devise a better procedure for that consent to be registered; then we must give to government the strength to carry out effectively the policies for which the people have voted. Only when there is government that is fully representative of the national interest and the national will, rather than of sectional interests that work against the nation, can there be the national leadership necessary to guide Britain out of crises and towards recovery.**

**In this issue we examine the economic and political reforms that are needed to set Britain along the road to national prosperity and jobs for all.**

# The roots of Britain's decline

THE DECLINE of British industry leading to the present level of unemployment is the natural result of factors which have been allowed for generations to become deep rooted in British society.

The roots of this decline are to be found as far back as the last century. In the first half of that century Britain was the first country to have undergone an industrial revolution. Her resourceful and enterprising inventors, engineers and entrepreneurs, not to forget her industrious work force, made her the 'workshop of the world'.

But from about the middle of the 19th century other nations — Germany, the USA and Japan — started to industrialise. To this challenge Britain failed to respond, in spite of her earlier lead as the first industrial nation.

At this time Britain, just as now, was a nation committed to principles of 'free trade' — in other words, Economic Internationalism, combined with a policy of minimum government intervention in the economy. Here lay the cause of Britain's decay, for as far back as the 19th century her competitors were pursuing opposite policies, based on Economic Nationalism and firm political direction of economic forces in furtherance of national interests.

According to the insane liberal ideas that dominated British policy at that time and since, there is no such thing as a paramount national interest within the framework of which the nation's economic forces must operate. Private individuals and interests are allowed to pursue profit, seen as an end in itself, without any restraint whatsoever from the state.

According to this principle, if a foreign competitor, for whatever reason, can sell his goods in the British market more cheaply than our own producers, then he should be allowed to do so and our own industries should be allowed to go to the wall. This is quite regardless of the effect on jobs in Britain and even the nation's security and safety in a world of hostile powers.

This attitude of 'Laissez faire' has ruled British economic policy for the past century and a half.

Today the same policy is dogma among the Thatcher Tories.

We would not, however, get any great change under a Labour or Alliance Government, as these latter groups are equally committed to internationalist polices and dominated by internationalist forces.

### ORIGINS OF THE OLD SYSTEM

**What then originally gave rise to the popularity of the liberal internationalist economic system in Britain? Simply that for a time it did genuinely serve Britain well — or at least the heads of Britsh industry.**

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**SCENE OF DERELICTION**
**This urban landscape is typical of many in Britain, the product of an economic decline going back many decades.**

# Nationalism v. Internationalism

**BRITISH THOROUGHFARE**
**How many vehicles here are foreign?**

**JUST A MILE from where these words are being written, a new motor showroom has opened up, selling cars made in — of all places — YUGOSLAVIA!**

This comes shortly on top of an invasion of the British market by cars made in Spain — another country scarcely heard of as a motor exporter a short while ago.

It means of course that yet more British car workers are going to be done out of jobs — if they have not already — as motorists in this country buy Yugoslav and Spanish cars in addition to the German, French, Italian, Swedish, Japanese and Russian cars they have been buying for many years.

To get the picture in true perspective, you only have to do a count of cars and other motor vehicles as you are travelling down any British motorway. Less than half the vehicles you count will be of British manufacture.

And that is not all. Of the number that are registered as 'Made in Britain' many consist mainly of imported parts. So-called 'British-made' Vauxhalls are a particular case in point.

And of course many motor vehicles made here are produced in factories that are foreign-owned, the 'British' company merely being a subsidiary of a foreign parent company. All Ford, Vauxhall and Talbot cars made here come into this category. So do Ford, Bedford, Dodge and Foden trucks — the latter being taken over by an American company a short time ago. This means that the jobs of British workers making the models produced in this country by those companies are at best precarious: they could be lost at any time that the foreign owners of the factories in which they work chose to switch production elsewhere. This has already happened to a great extent in the case of Fords and Vauxhalls once made in Britain.

### JOB INSECURITY IN FOREIGN-OWNED FIRMS

This potential job loss involved in working for foreign-owned companies extends throughout industry. Only recently the American-owned Commodore International company, which makes home computers, shut down its factory in Corby, Northants, to switch production to West Germany. This resulted from a reduction of sales due to intense competition, most of it from abroad. 250 British workers lost their jobs.

Ant parents who went shopping to buy presents for their children for the recent Christmas can testify that a similar invasion of foreign-made toys is taking place. And so it is with electrical goods, office equipment, photographic products, clothing and shoes, furniture and even such basic items as pencils, rubbers and rulers such as our children use in school.

The former 'Workshop of the World' is now importing more manufactured goods than it exports, and these imports are ruining one home industry after another. Parallel with this, the increasing sell out of the industries we

*Contd. overleaf*

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Editor: John Morse

## LET'S DIRECT OUR MONEY

**IN THESE PAGES we have described the industrial reforms necessary for British economic revival. No such reforms can be effective, however, without our ensuring the proper investment into industry.**

**In the past the City of London financial fraternity has been left free to invest British funds overseas at will for its own enrichment and at the expense of British industry, under Tory and Labour governments alike. As far back as the early 1970s, before artificially high interest rates and an overvalued Pound did so much to cripple industry it was remarked that the City of London was too internationally orientated for the good of the British economy.**

**The City is the world's largest financial centre, yet its institutions have given preferential treatment in making investment capital available, not to the British industries on its doorstep, but to their foreign competitors!**

**Capital markets in other industrial countries see their first duty as providing investment to promote their own 'home team'. Thus has British industry long been operating at a disadvantage against the industries of competitor nations.**

**The international bankers have chosen, naturally, to pursue the maximum profits, through the City of London's institutions, by putting British investment capital precisely into these competitors. British capital, technology and jobs have thereby been exported to those who aim to defeat us on the battlefield of world economic competition.**

**Entry by Britain into the EEC triggered off a great deal of City financial activity, but nearly all of it involved the transfer of investment to Continental Europe.**

**Now the City, and the multi-national companies involved with it, are pouring investment into the coloured world, especially China and India. Two vast multi-nationals, GEC and Cable and Wireless, have just announced major contracts under which high technology will be supplied to China in order to build up that country's industrial structure.**

**These Asian countries are steadily acquiring by these means bloc transfers of the White Man's technology, which they will turn against him.**

**This threat to Britain's national survival demands stern measures which will only be introduced by a Nationalist Government. All financial forces in Britain must be made subject to the over-riding interests of the nation as a whole. The City of London and the banks must be prevented from acting as an alien fifth column for the benefit of our competitors. Investment must be strictly directed into British industry. Britain must not be financially bled for the profit of the international financial parasites and the advantage of those who would destroy her.**

# NATIONALISM v. INTERNATIONALISM

Continued from front page

have to foreign ownership means that less and less of the decisions that affect our economic life and level of employment are being made in this country. And when such decisions are not made by British factory owners or British Government how can we expect those decisions to be made out of consideration for the welfare of British workers and their jobs?

All this is the consequence of **Internationalism.**

Internationalism means, very simply, the integration of the British economy into a single 'world economy', without national borders and without national control over the forces which determine our level of employment, our living standards and indeed our very survival.

With the British economy integrated into this 'world economy, it matters very little whether we have 'Capitalism', as the Tories prefer, 'Socialism', as favoured by Labour, or a mixture of the two, as advocated by the parties of the SDP/Liberal Alliance. In whatever event, the result is the same: British Government cannot take, for Britain, the measures necessary for industrial revival and full employment.

### ALLEGED BENEFITS OF 'FREE MARKET'

Of course the international system has its supporters — it would do among those who profit from it! One of their arguments is that what we lose by opening our home market to imports we gain by having other countries' markets opened to our exports. In a free international market, competition takes place which stimulates industries everywhere and results in victory going to those who provide the best in quality and price. In the end, so the theory goes, everyone benefits — or at least those who do not benefit have only themselves to blame!

By this argument, the responsibility for Britain's industrial decline and high rate of unemployment is conveniently offloaded from government and onto the British worker! Let us, however examine the argument a little more close,y.

The first fact that comes out of such an examination is that Britain is very definitely **not** gaining business in overseas markets to compensate for what she is losing in her home market. Presesnt trading figures show that the main exporters of manufactured goods to this country are selling no less than **£15 billion** more of manufactured goods to us per year than we are selling to them. Apologists for the present Thatcher policies would of course say that this is all the fault of British workers for their low performance — nothing of course is ever the fault of the Government! — and perhaps also the fault of trade unions for their militancy and their luddite practices.

Such claims are not entirely without foundation, but they are very far from telling the whole story.

Some British industries are inefficient. Some British workers do not work hard enough. Some trade union activity in industry has not helped our performance.

But these are at most **secondary** causes of our troubles — products of bad government and bad policies rather than of anything else. What lies at the root of the whole of Britain's economic decline is the international nature of the British economy.

Until we get our economic affairs firmly back into our own hands by switching to a **Nationalist** system of industry and trade, we cannot take effective steps to solve any of the other problems.

The £15 billion yearly trade deficit with our main manufacturing rivals would be an intolerable situation in any circumstances, and even if these rivals were scoring over us just on merit. The fact is, however, that in many cases they are not doing so.

### PRICE-CUTTING

Take Yugoslav cars, for example. These are sold in Britain at prices considerably lower than they are available for in Yugoslavia. The same is true of a great range of exported goods produced by Communist countries, including the Soviet Union. Exporting industries in those countries are subsidised, sometimes by direct government grant and sometimes indirectly by the prices of their goods in the home market being boosted to high levels, which result in big profits that can be balanced against losses made in export markets. Exports can therefore be made uneconomically cheap for the purpose of expanding sales and undermining competitors.

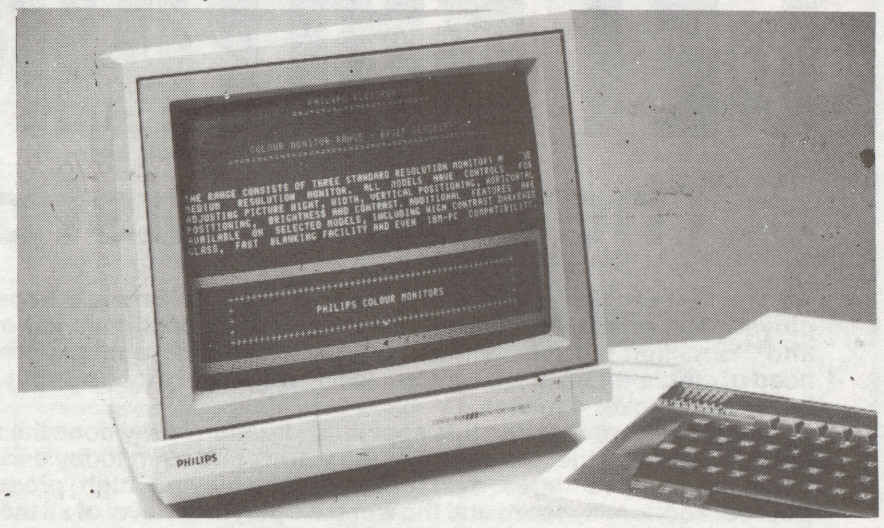
Communist countries carry out this practice for a combination of economic and political reasons, the political purpose being of course to harm the economies of non-Communist nations. For purely economic reasons, Japan carries out much the same practice. Just to take one industry, TV sets, Japan established her huge hold on world markets for this product by dumping millions of sets abroad at loss-making prices while selling the same sets in Japan at artificially high prices behind protective walls. In time, as rivals were knocked out of the field and production was expanded at home, this difference in prices was narrowed down, and Jap products were made to compete on the basis of superior perfformance — a superior performance made possible of course by massive reinvestment of profits in the modernisation of Japanese factories, while rival TV manufacturers could not do likewise because, truncated due to unfair Japanese competition, they simply did not have the same financial resources.

The subsidising of cheap exports by inflated home market prices is of course possible only when the home market is protected against imports. British governments, enslaved as they are to doctrines of internationalism, refuse to give our industries this protection — even in retaliation against other nations, like Japan and some Communist countries, who employ the practice against us to swamp our market.

### CHEAPER LABOUR

There is another factor which makes fair competition impossible. Japanese workers on the shop floor are in general poorly paid by comparison with our own, as are those both in other Asian countries that have recently got into manufacturing, such as Red China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore and North and South Korea, and Communist countries like Soviet Russia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and East Germany. We in Britain have no means whatever of regulating wage rates in any of these countries, so that we cannot possibly influence the conditions under which their goods are produced in competition with ours.

Finally, Britain's imports and exports are governed very much by the international exchange value of the Pound. Unlike the Japanese Yen, whose value is fixed by the Japanese Government and at a rate which greatly favours Japanese exporters, the Pound is a floating currency, allowed to finds own level on the basis of international supply and demand. This decision — just another product of the internationalist mentality prevailing in Westminster — has had a disastrous effect on British industry in terms of its ability to sell goods at internationally competitive prices.




**BRITAIN BEHIND IN NEW TECHNOLOGY**
**Most computers used in this country are, like this one, made abroad or made in Britain by foreign-owned companies. The computer industry is typical of the many new industries in which Britain is losing out through internationalism.**

These factors that we have mentioned do not explain **all** the ills of British industry — we have acknowledged previously that poor industrial performance sometimes comes into the equation as well — but what they do prove is that to a very great extent we are being beaten by **unfair** trading methods, methods we cannot possibly counter if we continue to adhere to the international 'free market' idea.

### THE NATIONALIST ALTERNATIVE

We can only counter the unfair practices of these trade rivals by the adoption of **Economic Nationalism**. This means in essence:-

(1) Britain should only import from overseas what she cannot produce herself. In this category are a number of mineral products, such as copper, zinc and uranium and part of our iron ore and tin, as well as part of our timber and part of our food. **All** manufactured goods that we need should be produced in Britain, apart perhaps from a few specialist items where it can be shown that imports of these do not harm any British industries.

(2) To ensure this process, protective barriers should be erected against manufactured imports, rising in a gradual progression to the point at which our own home industries can supply all our needs in these products.

(3) Industries located in Britain but functioning under foreign ownership should be brought under British ownership, thus ensuring that all decisions concerning them are made in Britain.

These policies should not be seen as substitutes for competitiveness and efficiency but rather as first steps towards greater competitiveness and efficiency. British industry, wholly British-controlled and producing for an assured home market, will be able to pursue a proper course of planned development and to rationalise and modernise by having much greater financial resources. Overmanned industries will be able to produce more per worker not by cutting their labour but by expanding production for an expanding demand. In those cases where lay-offs among the workforce are genuinely necessary, the resulting surplus labour can be easily absorbed in other, growing, industries located in the same areas.

All these factors will help exports, while of course the need to export will be greatly reduced.

Britain will not of course be able to put such policies into practice except by withdrawing from those international bodies which prohibit such national measures, included among which are the Common Market and GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). These withdrawals we are pledged to bring about.

SETTING THE STANDARD
What MSX?
ON TRIAL: Can Toshiba's MSX synth beat Yamaha?
BUYERS GUIDE
ALL SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE
PACKAGES — Toshiba v Amstrad in big fight
HACKING — the do's and don'ts
MSX 2 — what's it all about?
LISTINGS — getting started

**FRONT PAGE THAT TELLS ITS OWN STORY**
**This front cover of a British technical journal is typical of the state of things in this country. It seems from the leading feature that the British consumer just has a choice between one Japanese product and another.**

As a substitute for these international bodies, Britain should attempt a renewal of preferential trading agreements with countries of the Old (White) Commonwealth, whose exports to us are mainly of products which do not bring them into great competition with British industries. Such trading preferences may not be possible immediately, except perhaps in the case of New Zealand, but with perserverance they could be negotiated in time, as Britain, with its growing industrial strength made possible by Nationalist policies, would be able to offer immense benefits in the way of preferential entry of primary products into the British market.

## The Westland affair

**Just as we go to press the big row has broken out in the Cabinet over whether the Westland helicopter company should be bailed out by Americans or Continental Europeans. We say — neither. The Government should ensure that Westlands stays a wholly British company.**

# BEYOND CAPITALISM AND SOCIALISM

WE NATIONALISTS take no part in the debate between the merits of 'Capitalism' and 'Socialism' because we hold that that debate belongs to an era long passed; modern economic developments have taken us far beyond the stage at which such a debate is relevant. We therefore leave it to the fossilised minds of the Old Gang of party politicians, who still dwell mentally in the world of steam propulsion and entrepreneurial top hats in which their party system was born and in which, later, their trade unions were founded as a feeble, though well intentioned, attempt to curb the excesses of their industrial system.

We repudiate both Capitalism and Socialism because both have failed to get to grips with the needs of the modern age. We recognise as good in Capitalism its competitive spirit, its stimulant to hard work and the rewards it renders to the exceptional leader and innovator in industry; but we reject in Capitalism its ethics of selfishness, its anarchic disregard of national interest and its tendency to make business more powerful than government. Wherever Capitalism and 'Democracy' combine, the latter becomes no more than a fraud and a pretence; for behind the myth that 'the people' rule lies the reality that **money** rules — by its power to control the political parties and shape public opinion.

## GOOD AND BAD IN SOCIALISM

We recognise as good in Socialism its original social conscience — before this was perverted through the infiltration of alien Marxist ideology. We accept in Socialism the idea that ecoomic activity should be co-ordinated, directed and planned by a power that is superior to private business and made to function in pursuit of clearly conceived national goals, while safeguarding the interests of all who participate in useful economic endeavour. We appreciate in Socialism the idea that no person who is able and willing to work should be left on the scrapheap merely because 'market forces' decree that there is no gainful employment in his or her locality. With Socialists, we believe that the State has an obligation to create conditions providing work for all.

What we detest in Socialism is its 'Jack's as good as his master' philosophy, its mentality of envy and its obsession with levelling down. We loathe its hatred of the excellent and the superior, and its mania for 'equality', whether it be among individuals or races. Socialism as it has developed in 20th Century Britain exalts mediocrity and strives to hold back the front runner in every race so that the sluggard will not be left behind. In place of the praiseworthy ideal of opportunity for all with energy and talent, it has substituted the sterile dogma that every man is the same, held back from achievement only by the oppression of an 'unfair society'.

And today's Socialist in his purest form has his mind completely closed to every idea and doctrine that confront him with reality and force him to think. Views that are uncomfortable to the Socialist are views, not to be discussed and defeated by superior force of argument, but suppressed by law and if necessary by violence. Modern left-wingers are the latter-day heirs of those who dealt with the opponents of the flat-earth theory by burning them at the stake.

And what is good in Socialism is simply not attainable by the methods held sacred by leftist theoreticians and parties. The regulation of economic forces for the good of all can never be effective within the framework of an international system, which places British jobs at the mercy of low-priced imports and fluctuations on the world money market; it can only work when harnessed to **Economic Nationalism**, which brings all economic activity in Britain and affecting Britain within the power and jurisdiction of the British State.

## The BNP alternative

Neither can what is good in Socialism be attainable within a political system based on party warfare and in which the constructive works of one government are liable shortly afterwards to be undone by another government — moreover a system under which the people's will, supposedly the final arbiter in a 'democracy', is shaped by a mass communications industry controlled by a plutocratic few and run according to Capitalist rules.

## SYNTHESIS

We take from Capitalism its competitive dynamic and its reward for creative individual initiative and we apply these elements in those sectors of the nation's life where they can work gainfully for Britain. To them we harness the original Socialist ideal of a controlled economy with a social ethic — with the additional proviso that what benefits Britain as a nation benefits the people of Britain. Therefore, in contradiction to the left, we say that social justice and social progress can only be achieved by means of **Nationalism** — repudiating, as that entails, all illusions of 'one world', the 'brotherhood of man' and the rest of the claptrap of the *Internationale*. Britain has the obligation only to look after her own and put her national interests first. In the direction indicated by that signpost lie all roads to the improvement of the lot of British workers, of all classes and collars.

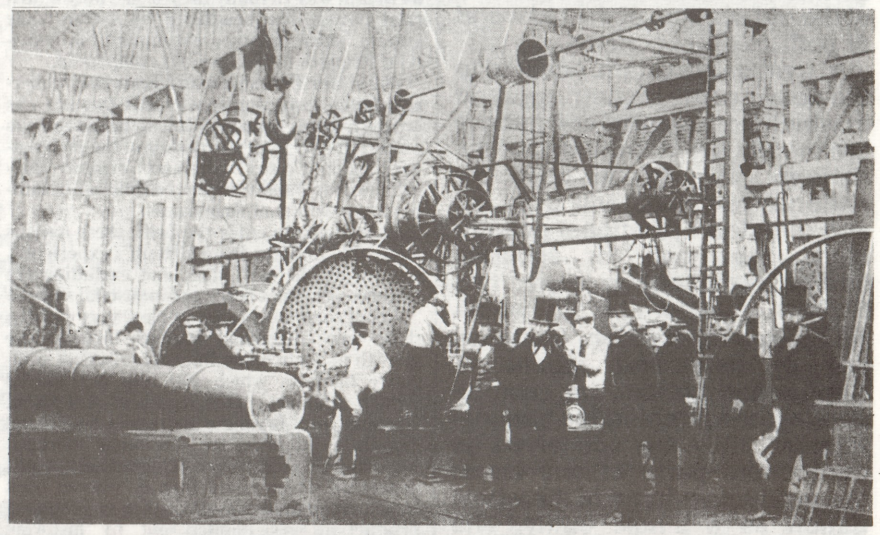
From this it will be seen that we reject *in toto* the left-wing idea of class struggle and embrace, in its stead, the principle of class collaboration within the unifying cause of **patriotism**, meaning devotion to **homeland** and **race.**

## NEW TYPE OF LEADERSHIP NEEDED

And we assert that to reconcile the best features of private enterprise and national planning that we have taken from these previously conflicting systems we need, above all, national leadership that is empowered to act effectively in the harmonious co-ordination of all economic forces, and to have the continuity of policy that is essential to all forward-thinking projects of construction. This means the taking of politics from out of the arena of party warfare and devising new ways and new procedures for the obtaining of national consensus. Such new procedures, while requiring the mandate of popular consent, must free government from its obligations to sectional interest groups that inhibit all meaningful action towards national goals.

These then are the cornerstones of the new economic creed with which we challenge the antiquated doctrines of the old right and the old left, the discredited forces of Tory reaction and the toytown 'radicals' of Labour and the TUC. It is the creed of Nationalism, which holds that no national recovery can come except by a dedication to national interests by means of national purpose, national cohesion, national unity and national effort, all fuelled by national will. It is the creed that is passionately hated by all guardians of the old order of British politics — because it is the creed to which they have no answer and whose time has come!

**VICTORIAN FACTORY SCENE**
**Today's ideologues of 'Capitalism' and 'Socialism' still dwell mentally in the same world of steam propulsion and top hats.**



# MONETARY REFORM — A VITAL NEED

PARALLEL with the policy of re-establishing British control over Britain's forces of production and over the British home market must be a policy that establishes national control over the nation's money.

What does this entail? It entails British Government becoming the sole creator of money in Britain instead of the private banks.

But how, it may be asked, do the banks create money? Surely all the banks do is act as custodians for other people's money already created and at times lend or invest money already created.

Wrong! Banks do in fact create money in the very process of 'lending' it. How is this done? It is done because banks, when they make loans, do not transfer the appropriate sums in cash from lender to borrower, i.e. from themselves to their customers; they simply authorise the borrower to write out cheques to the limit of the amount of the loan. The 'credit' they allow the borrower consists, in effect, of no more than an entry in a ledger (or, as is probable in modern times, on a computer).

And the amounts that the banks 'lend' in this way do not need to correspond in any manner at all to their own cash reserves.

Supposing that Jones, the local fishmonger, writes out a cheque to pay his suppliers that is for a larger amount of money than he has in his bank account. Just for a day or so he has in fact 'created' money where none previously existed. But of course this is rectified when the payee pays the cheque into **his** bank and it is duly returned to Jones' bank, and it is discovered that Jones' cash reserves are insufficient to meet it. The cheque will 'bounce'. Jones' supplier will soon get in touch with him and tell him that he does not regard the account as settled. Therefore that money that has been 'created' by Jones' issue of the dud cheque will duly be eliminated shortly afterwards. And if Jones tries that practice many more times he will find himself in jail!

But this is not how it works with money paid out by the banks in the way of loans. The total lent does not have to be met by equivalent cash reserves; only a fraction of that total needs to be met, usually not more than 10 per-cent. This fraction in fact corresponds to the anticipated portion of the money lent or otherwise paid out by the banks to their customers that the latter will require in hard cash, i.e. notes or coin. Only in times of exceptional crisis, when banks are thought to be collapsing, do their customers ask to draw money in hard cash greatly in excess of this fraction, thus creating what is known as a 'run on the banks'; in normal times customers are content to conduct nearly all their financial business by means of cheques.

## CREATING MONEY

And what this means is that banks, when they 'lend' money by permitting overdrafts, are in fact creating new money out of nothing — for of course they do not issue cheques that will 'bounce'.

But when the money is paid back to the banks it has in fact become real money. And not only that

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**CENTRE OF BANKING POWER**
**The Government must make the Bank of England (above) and other banks serve the nation.**

# OUR PROGRAMME FOR FULL EMPLOYMENT

**Bemoaning the lot of the unemployed, as Labour and Alliance politicians do, is no substitute for a POLICY to put Britain's jobless back to work. Only Nationalism provides such a policy, the essence of which is as follows:-**

**Trade barriers will be erected against all imported goods of the kind which can be produced in Britain. These barriers will be progressive, increasing as British industry expands to fill the gap. The final result at which we will aim will be that 99 per-cent of all manufactured goods bought in Britain will be made in Britain and in factories operating under British ownership.**

**In some cases this will simply mean utilising redundant capacity that already exists in home industries, such as motor vehicles, aircraft, shipbuilding, clothing and footwear, certain categories of domestic electrical goods, weapons manufacture, construction equipment, agricultural equipment, toys, machine tools and furniture, just to mention a few.**

**In other cases it will mean the creation of new industries virtually from scratch to provide for a home market almost totally dominated by imports. Prominent in this category are motor cycles, printing equipment, photographic equipment, optical equipment, typewriters and many other types of office equipment, transistor radios and recorders and most of our needs in the way of computors.**

**This process will not be completed overnight. People will have to be trained to operate these new industries. Investment will have to be found to finance them. We will build them in accordance with the same principle as they were built from scratch in Japan: by providing an assured home market to consume the maximum produce of which they are capable.**

**We will achieve the necessary investment by a comination of private and public funding. To obtain the maximum private funding, we will prohibit all further investment of British money overseas except under special licence, granted only in exceptional cases where it is judged in the national interest. We will further increase private investment by means of big tax reductions on dividends, made possible by our policies of financial reform described elsewhere.**

**Where private enterprise does not rise to the challenge, we will create new public enterprises for the purpose of building these new industries. The means to fund such enterprises will be provided by money created interest-free by government within the limits allowed by the yearly rise in the GNP that will result.**

**This expansion of existing industries and creation of new industries will be evenly balanced in terms of location around the United Kingdom, except where areas of greatest unemployment will be given a higher priority.**

**We will embark on a massive programme of public works everywhere, calling for a huge new pool of labour. Prominent among these works will be road-building, the modernisation of Britain's railways, land reclamation and afforestation, the renovation of our cities and a massive increase in educational and recreational facilities everywhere for the young.**

**We will also absorb many unemployed by an expansion of the armed forces.**

**In the whole approach to the financing of these projects we will abide by the principle that what is physically possible can be made financially possible. All those works which increase the sum total of national wealth and income, and which at the same time spare the nation the expense of keeping great numbers in idleness, will generate their own backing for the extra money required to undertake them.**

*DUE FOR REPLACEMENT*
*Imported cameras, like this Japanese one, would have no place in a Nationalist economy — we would make our own.*

# Industrial Relations: a break with the past

**THE TRADE UNION as we know it today is rooted in the ancient and outdated conflict between Capital and Labour. As long as Capital is unrestrained, the master rather than the servant of the nation, the free agent empowered to roam the world in search of profit and to trample on national interests at every whim, the trade union is necessary as a guardian against this juggernaut. But a political system which makes government impotent against Capital will also make it impotent against the trade union in turn, so that trade union power also becomes a juggernaut, albeit of a different kind, but equally contemptuous of the national interest, equally out of control, equally a law unto itself.**

**Thereby is the stage set for the conflict between Capital, as represented by Money Power, and Labour, as represented (or misrepresented) by the Trade Union. Such a conflict, like party conflict, is an inevitable product of the old system, of the old world of politics and economy.**

**In a rational system, adapted to the needs of the modern age, and in which both Capital and Labour are merely the instruments of the national will, to be used for national purposes and truly led and directed by national government, the need for separate bodies representing these two entities recedes, and the whole ridiculous distinction becomes out of date and redundant. Capital and Labour are seen as serving one interest: the national interest; they are conceived as component parts of one force: the productive force of the whole nation as a single entity. The logical conclusion of this development is that these two agencies representing the leaders of industry and the workers of industry merge into a single agency, representing the national economy.**

## OUR PROPOSALS FOR TRADE UNION REFORM

**This is the basis on which we propose the reform of Britain's system of industrial relations. It is a process of reform which far exceeds anything contemplated by the present Tory Government, which has shouted very loud about abuse of trade union power while remaining totally silent about the abuse of big business power, and in effect doing nothing to curb either evil. Minor cosmetic changes in union procedure have been legislated for, which have done next to nothing to challenge the massive vested interest of the trade union mafia, while no changes in the procedures governing the activities of big business and International Capital have even been contemplated. Our proposals radically change the whole relationship between Capital and Labour, vastly curbing the prerogatives of both the private company and the trade union by bringing all within the compass of a government-regulated corporation representing all industry, which will judge impartially in every industrial dispute, with its decisions having the full force of law.**

## REAL WORKERS' FREEDOM

**How will this affect the freedom of the ordinary worker? The answer is that the ordinary worker will have, in a much more meaningful sense than ever before, the freedom to withdraw his labour in the event of working conditions becoming intolerable — by the simple fact of transferring that labour to another employer, an individual decision which transgresses on the rights and prerogatives of no other fellow worker. Such a freedom will become effective by the existence of abundant alternative employment in every locality of Britain, made possible by the policies we have outlined elsewhere in these columns. The freedom and right of another job to go to are in reality the only effective freedom and right that a worker possesses, for such a freedom and right belong to him individually to exercise by personal choice. On the other hand, where such a worker imagines that he has the freedom and right to withdraw his labour only by acting as a member of a trade union with whose policies he may not always agree, but where no proper assurance of alternative employment is ever provided — only the attrition of a long and drawn out industrial dispute, with much suffering to self and family — such an idea of freedom and right is pure illusion.**

**We Nationalists hold that the existence of full employment, with abundant job opportunities in every area of Britain, is the key to the maintenance of the freedoms and rights of the British worker, and we are pledged to a policy that will ensure that full employment as a permanent state of affairs.**

## THE ROOTS OF BRITAIN'S DECLINE

*(Contd. from front page)*

This we owe solely to the fact of our start over other nations in industrialisation. As long as Brtain was virtually the world's only industrial power, she benefitted by a free trade system, since no other nation had the industrial strength to be a serious competitor.

What our politicians and economic 'thinkers' failed to recognise was that this era was bound to come to an end. It had indeed come to an end shortly after the middle of the 19th century, as the United States and Germany, duly followed by Japan, began to take up manufacturing with real seriousness.

Being later to enter the field, these nations were able to learn from Britain's experience, borrowing the best ideas and excluding the unsuccessful ones from our industrial system.

From their own point of view very rightly, these new industrial nations fostered the growth of their home industries behind protective barriers which shut out or reduced British exports. This enabled American, German and Japanese industries to expand rapidly by catering for safe home markets. Economies of scale were achieved and profits generated which could then be plowed back into further modernisation of the methods of production. As pointed out by historian Correlli Barnett in his monumental book *The Collapse of British Power*, American and German industries had, long before the end of the 19th century, surpassed those of Britain in their efficiency and productivity and in the range of goods they produced.

A few people in Britain saw the way the wind was blowing and warned their countrymen of the need for change here at home, but they were mostly ignored in the climate of massive complacency engendered in what most believed as the 'Heyday of Empire'.

Britain was given a rude shock in World War I when she found herself deficient in many of the manufactured products needed for modern war and which German industry had long been organised to produce. Britain was forced to turn to a policy of importing from America many of the things she needed to survive the conflict.

### INEFFICIENCY

Tories like to claim that exposure to international competition makes industries efficient, but this has been contradicted by the experience of the last century. Britain's private firms, most of them small and antiquated in their methods, were left in the hands of managements which, before both world wars, and in the face of intense foreign competition in the home market and abroad, remained smug, lazy and inefficient. Trade unions also freely engaged in restrictive practices and obstruction of all modernisation. By contrast, Britain's competitors made their industries efficient largely by vigorous state action. Their systematically educated and trained workforces willingly adapted to new methods, knowing that their governments would protect their national industries and their jobs, and that under these conditions technological improvement would guarantee economic expansion, secure employment and rising prosperity.

As World War I proceeded, the British economy, obliged by force of circumstance, gradually came to abandon 'liberal' and internationalist economic principles and adopt nationalist measures, building a semi-autarchic economy under firm government direction. By this process miracles were achieved in a very short time.

The change did not last, however, and by World War II Britain had reverted again to internationalism and 'laissez-faire'. This doctrine forbade her to organise her Empire as an economic unit. British firms bought their raw materials from outside the Empire, while foreign manufacturers were left free to invade imperial markets as well as Britain's home market. The result was that British national life in the 1930s was dominated by mass unemployment, while our vast Empire was allowed to remain largely underdeveloped. Britain was not even the workshop of her own Empire, which was crying out for the products that her unemployed could have been set to work to produce.

### NEMESIS IN 1940

By June of 1940 we had lapsed into the disgraceful condition in which we would be unable from our own resources to continue waging war for more than a few months. We were only able to fight on with military and technical aid from the United States, which in the end dictated the terms on which the war was fought and the peace that followed.

The end of the war saw Britain a ruined pauper state, hopelessly in debt to the American-based international money power. Under the terms imposed upon us by this alien force, whose pressures were applied from Washington by means of the US Government, Britain divested herself of her Empire, cut her ties with her Anglo-Saxon kindred in the White Commonwealth and entered the EEC — to the immense cost of her economy — while continuing to allow her industries to fall to the competition of the coloured world and to the foreign ownership of mainly American multinationals.

This then is Britain's legacy of the international system, which we see so depressingly evident today.

## MONETARY REFORM

*(Contd. from page 3)*

— the banks get the interest on the loan as well.

All this represents a highly profitable activity for the banks — much more profitable than anything in the productive sector of the economy! It supplies the reason why the banker has become so powerful.

And now that most big banking is conducted on an international basis it means that this bankers' power is international.

National governments, including our own, have, one by one, surrendered their powers of money creation to the international bankers. This is why the British Government is continually short of money.

Governments raise part of the money they need for public expenditure by taxation; what is not raised by taxation is then borrowed — from the banks.

But in fact that money is not truly borrowed; the banks merely make available to government on a huge scale the same 'credit' facilities that they make available on a much smaller scale to ordinary customers; the money is, as we have said, created out of nothing. It then has to be be paid back by the government **with interest**.

A moment's simple calculation will show that after this process has gone on for a certain time repayment becomes impossible, for the total amount of money that has to be paid back to the banks (including the interest) is more than the total amount of money in the whole economy. Long before that point has been reached, the banks are 'owed' more than can ever be repaid to them except by the all-round impoverishment of government, business and the people.

### CAUSE OF INFLATION

Among other things, this is why we have inflation. The prices of all goods and services continually have to rise commensurately to the portion of the nation's money that is being paid back with interest to the banks. If a government seeks to cut down inflation, as this present Government has tried to do, it can only succeed by starving the economy of money — by raising interest rates and cutting down borrowing. The result? Investment goes down. Purchasing power goes down. Unemployment goes up. This is another reason for unemployment in Britain, in addition to imports.

What is the solution? The solution is for government to take away from the banks the power to create money as an interest-bearing debt. This it can do by insisting that all bank loans are covered by existing cash reserves.

Government should then assume to itself sole money-creating power and should use that power to issue into the economy, free of debt, amounts of money which correspond to the real increase in the nation's wealth — which would vastly accelerate with debt being gradually reduced and with sufficient money being made available to keep all the forces of production working at full stretch

What we are saying is that the Government should, in effect, 'print' money — but only at a rate equalled by the real growth in the economy, so that the process would not be inflationary. This 'printed' money would supply a large portion of public expenditure, the remaining needs of which would be supplied by taxation. Before long taxation could be vastly reduced, as no taxes would be required to service government debts. All genuine debts, such as those to ordinary individual bond-holders, could be paid off. All 'debts' incurred by the fraudulent system of money creation by the banks would be written off as not valid.

A vast increase in productivity would result from this change, for everything that it was physically possible for industry to do, utilising all modern methods of production, the money would be available for it to do. State-owned industries could be expanded by free gifts from the Government. Privately-owned industries could borrow money in the normal way, if they needed, but their greatly reduced tax liabilities would lessen the need to borrow **and**, when borrowing was necessary, make repayment much easier.

In the meantime purchasing power would be put into the hands of the people which would enable them to buy the full volume of what they were able to produce under conditions of full employment, thus helping to sustain full employment.

## Contact your local party unit

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is organised into active units extending over most of the areas of the United Kingdom. Below we give a list of the local addresses of the main units:-

**NORTH LONDON**
PO Box 462, Greenwood Road, Hackney, London E8 4HH

**SOUTH LONDON**
PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS

**Bromley**
PO Box 457, London SE20 7QE

**EAST KENT**
73 Shirkoak Park, Woodchurch, Ashford

**DEVON & CORNWALL**
PO Box 75, Plymouth PL1 1SQ

**EAST ANGLIA (NORTH)**
A9 Johnson Place, Norwich NR2 2SA

**EAST ANGLIA (SOUTH)**
2 Albert Road, Framlingham, Suffolk

**EAST MIDLANDS**
PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

**BIRMINGHAM**
PO Box 771, Great Barr, Birmingham B44 9LZ

**STOKE-ON-TRENT**
PO Box 320, Tunstall, Stoke

**LIVERPOOL**
PO Box 72, Liverpool L69 8AJ

**MANCHESTER**
PO Box 16, Salford M6 5EP

**YORKSHIRE**
**Leeds & Bradford**
PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds 13
**Wakefield**
PO Box 42, Wakefield
**Hull**
PO Box 58, Hull HU6 7HR

**TYNE & WEAR**
PO Box 8, South Shields NE33 1LP

**SCOTLAND**
PO Box 85, Glasgow G3 8UL

The BNP also has units in West Kent, Basingstoke (Hants), Gloucestershire, Hertfordshire, Bedford, Cambridge, Devizes (Wilts), Brierley Hill (W. Midlands), Coventry, Burton-on-Trent, Bolton & Bury, Warrington, Halifax and Sheffield. If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to Party Head Office at: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

## WHAT WE STAND FOR

- The return of leadership and statesmanship to British affairs.
- A government that will put British interests first.
- British withdrawal from the European Common Market.
- Closer links with the White Commonwealth.
- Protection of British industry by the selective exclusion of foreign manufactured goods from Britain.
- A sane financial system which will give to the people the purchasing power to buy the goods they produce.
- The revival of British farming.
- British ownership and control of British industry and resources.
- A clamp-down on social security spongers and the restoration of the incentive to work.
- An end to immigration and a start to repatriation.
- British support of the Whites in South Africa.
- An end to financial aid to black dictatorships.
- The strengthening of Britain's defences.
- Tougher treatment of criminals.
- The smashing of the IRA, the death penalty for terrorists and firm support for the Loyalist majority in Northern Ireland.
- Repeal of the laws permitting Abortion and Homosexuality and a general toughening up of legislation against the promotion of obscenity in the media.
- The elimination of Communism in Britain, in the mass media, in the factory and in the schoolroom.

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To: British National Party, PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.
*Tick appropriate box*

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